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THE DAILY BEE

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemily swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 27th, 1889, was as follows: Sunday, July 21..... Puesday, July 23 Phursday, July 25 Friday, July 24 Saturday, July 27

Average......18,612
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 27th day of July, A. D. 1880. [Seal.] N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

(Seal.]

State of Nebraska,

(County of Douglas. | 88.

George B. Tsechuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Boe Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dathy Brs for the month of June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July, 1888, 18,634 copies; for November, 1888, 18,034 copies; for September, 1888, 18,14 copies; for October, 1888, 18,034 copies; for November, 1888, 18,936 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,936 copies; for March, 1889, 18,544 copies; for April, 1880, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,694 copies; for March, 1889, 18,694 copies, for March, 1889, 18,544 copies; for April, 1880, 18,559 copies; for May, 1889, 18,694 copies, for May, 1889, 18, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of June, A. D. 1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE savage breast of the Indian does not yet beat in unison with the desire of the pale face.

THE steamed-over, worm-eaten prunes will have to keep company with swill milk hereafter.

SURELY the metropolis of the greatest corn producing state in the union can subscribe \$15,000 for a carnival

JACK THE RIPPER is still in Whitechapel. He probably was one of the enormous crowd that witnessed the impressive burial of his last victim. Modern detectives are a great luxury.

THE frippery and finery lavished on princes when they marry is well illustrated in the magnificent wedding gifts worth millions showered upon Victoria's grand-daughter and the Earl of Fife.

GOVERNOR FOSTER, of Ohio, is now at Standing Rock with a vigorous appeal to the Indians to sign the Sioux bill, but somehow the eloquence of manproud-of-his-narrative has lost is per-

THE Wabash and 'ts feeders both east and west of the Missouri river are again combining forces. After having the water squeezed out of its stocks the Wabash will now resume stock watering at the old stand.

GLADSTONE'S speech on the royal grants was a magnificent outpouring of patriotism and loyalty to his sovereign. The grand flashes of his mighty intellect completely swamped the puny efforts of his radical deserters.

IF Fred Nye and Frank Johnson will mind their own business and leave THE BEE to conduct its affairs as in the judgment of its editor is deemed best, they will be severely let alone, even if they keep up their audacious confidence game on the credulous. If they hanker after notoriety, however, they will presently be accommodated in a way that will not redound to their reputation as financiers or citizens. Some people never know when they are decently treated.

THE reasons assigned by the faculty of the Omaha medical college for excluding women do not seem to us to rest on a sound basis. In view of the fact that women have been placed on an equal footing with men by the leading medical schools in this country and abroad the fear that the admission of women will frighten away the male medical students does not appear well grounded. As long as women are willing to particmate with men in the dissecting room and in the hospital wards, no serious apprehension may be fest that the college would suffer by co-education of the

THE fact that the contracts for grading and track-laying from Sioux City to Huron, Dakota, are now being let is of significance to Omaha inasmuch as the completion of this road will give direct communication to this city with South Dakota. There is no need of speculating what roads are behind the venture. It is sufficient to know that a connection with Dakota is a good thing, and it may be depended upon that Omaha will not fail to cultivate the acquaintance of the cities to the north and west. But Omaha should by all means have a direct road to Yankton and the Jim river valley.

IT would be a matter of surprise if some of the British gold looking for investment in America did not seek out some of the great paying industries of Omaha. The planting of a million or two of foreign capital should be encouraged in our city. It was Scotch and English money which gave the stock and packing industries of Omaha their impetus, and the field is by no means exhausted whereby a handsome return can be assured for every dollar now invested. Our business men should be alert and call the attention of these capitalists to the advantages offered by Omaha in both mercantile and manufacturing enterprises which appear to be channels into which their attention

is now directed.

ANNEXING SOUTH OMAHA. The man who always cries "I told you so," is generally pronounced a bore. But there are occasions when a look

backward may be instructive. When the Omaha charter was before the legislature three years ago, THE BEE vigorously opposed the effort of the contractors and syndicate combine to cut out the section that would have enabled Omaha to extend limits over the territory her now covered by South Omaha. But the oil room lobby and boodle judiciary of the legislature succeeded in mutilating the charter presented by Mr. Lininger, and substituted for it a bill that has set Omaha back five years, and was the prime cause of the set-back in suburban real estate.

By cutting the park provision out of the charter we are deprived of the opportunity to convert from one to two thousand acres of suburban lands into parks and boulevards and thus taking out of the market surplus unimproved lands and enhancing the value not only of the adjacent lots and lands, but of all property in the city. And yet, such men as Tom Brunner and other real estate agents were most active in giving this black eye to Omaha, either because they were in accord with Vanderbum and his oil room gang or anxious to snub Rosewater, who in their opinion wielded too much influence.

In cutting down the area of Omana from thirty to twenty-five miles the boodlers of the legislature acted out the dictates of the South Omaha and stock yards syndicates. These shortsighted and selfish people forced the incorporation of a new town which even in name has become a thorn in the side of Omaha. On the map, and in fact, South Omaha is part of Omaha, but in all the directories and in the next census South Omaha would figure as one of the smaller cities in Nebraska. as much disconnected in the minds of the uninformed as Council Bluffs is and always has been.

The pretense under which South Omaha was made a separate city with a municipal machine of its own was that it would relieve property owners, and especially the stock yards and packing houses, from the heavy burdens of taxation that are imposed on property within Omaha. They went even so far as to declare that no capitalist would locate a packing house within the corporate limits of a city. And yet in the face of this, look at Kansas City and Chicago.

South Omaha had no sooner become a corporate town than the very people who objected to Omaha's heavy toad of debt and extravagant city government, entered upon a system of financiering that came very near bankrupting the town. An enormous floating debt was created, and on top of that a bonded debt was niled up for improvements which should have been made by the syndicate and the railroads. Against this suicidal policy THE BEE vainly entered protest. The people were literally bulldozed into voting that enormous mortgage on South Omaha and the most active advocates of funding the fraudulent debts and bonding for grading roads through the syndicate tracts and building the iaducts, which the railroads should have built, were the men who foisted this separate town government upon the people, notably both the Herald and World. Now that the mevitable consequences have presented themthemselves the parties and papers have fallen into line with THE BEE in favor of amalgamating South Omaha with Omaha. Having done all the damage they could to both the cities they are now trying to undo the mischief.

In this as well as in other matters THE BEE has had the best interests of Omaha at heart. It has always deprecated the establishment of separate town governments in the suburbs of Omaha. The experience of all great cities has been adverse to divided municipal control. Nearly every parliament has been called upon to deal with the troublesome problem of annexation of suburban towns to London. In this country the same process is going on around every great city. New York and Philadelphia have found it to their advantage to amalgamate with suburban cities and villages, and Chicago has just completed the annexation of a dozen suburban towns that will add over three hundred thousand to her aggregate population in the next census. The contest in the suburban towns of Chicago against annexation was waged by syndicates and factory barons like George M. Pullman, who loved to lord it over communities made up chiefly

of their workmen. THE SPIRIT OF MANUAL TRAINING. One of the principal subjects discussed by the National educational association, recently in session at Nashville, was that of manual training. The matter was presented to the association in the form of a report from its committee on pedagogics, gentlemen recognized as of the highest authority in all matters pertaining to education. This report consisted, first, in an inquiry as to the educational functions of the branches taught in the manual training school, wherein they are supplementary of the work already done and wherein they cover the same ground; and secondly, a discussion of the economic questions involved. The committee admited the reasonableness of substituting a system of manual training in special schools for the old system of apprenticeship, but expressed the opinion that such training ought not to be begun before the completion of the twelfth year of the pupil, or still better, the fifteenth year, or before he has had proper school instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history-in other words that manual training should not be considered as an equivalent for school education or a substitute for it. The ground upon which they advocate this position is that children should be protected from the premature assumption of the cares of life. In reply to the argument that the great majority of children are destined to earn their tiving by manual labor, the committee say that just for the reason that the majority have

before them a life of drudgery child-

The trade must be associated with something else, and that is a system of in the ideas and thoughts that make up the conventional view of the worldsuch ideas and opinions as one learns in studying geography and history, and especially literature. While the report did not show much sympathy with the manual training school as an educational factor, the care and elaboration with which the subject was considered showed that the committee fully appre-

ciated its importance. In the current number of The Popular Science Monthly there is a comprehensive discussion of the spirit of manual training by C. Hanford Henderson, professor of physics and chemistry in the Philadelphia manual training school. Regarding the school, in a general sense, as simply a tool, and very plastic one at that, not too sacred to be sharpened and altered, whenever by so doing it can be made to accomplish better work, Professor Henderson observes that the great question concerning the schools is the very simple one: What effect has the institution upon its pupils? What, sort of men and women does it make out of them? The whole force of the school should be devoted to the one supreme issue-the boy himself. "If, while you are making a man, you can also make a scholar, it will be well, but look to the man first." The end of education being discipline, the subjects chosen for study are less important than 'the spirit in which the study is pursued. "On some unaccountable theory of culture," says Professor Henderson, "years are devoted to languages that one will never use, and cious moments squandered the geography of places one will never see or hear of. And so one might follow the entire list of studies undertaken in the majority of schools. They seem hopelessly inadequate."

The spirit of manual training, as Professor Henderson defines it, is the attainment of results that will influence the conduct of life. The manual training school has a purpose much more profound than that of merely training the hand. It has come in recognition of the growing demand for a complete man. The specific purpose is to offer of such schools an education that includes as far as possible all of the faculties. Its favorite maxim is, "Put the whole boy to school." Its mode of carrying out this purpose is the very practical one of occupying the time in any way, formal or informal, that will best lead to the end proposed. Professor Henderson observes that the time is a critical one for the manual training school, now in its formative period. Two rival theories contend for the mastery of its future. The one regards manual training as an end in itself, and subordinates education to technical skill. The other theory is that the aim of the school is to prepare for completeness of life, that the school is a purely edu cational institution, and is industrial only in making use of the tools of industry to accomplish its chosen purpose. The manual work, like the work in science and literature, is simply a means of development. Those who hold to the latter theory, among them evidently Professor Henderson, believe that the object of manual training is the production of thoughtful, self-re-

liant honest men. Professor Henderson deplores the fact that at the several manual training schools established in America the artisan spirit is more prevalent than the educational. This means. he says, that unless the advocates of the higher position are alert and vigilant the fine opportunity for broader culture offered by manual training will be lost in new teachings. The manelement will go under and the world of things will again rule. The discussion of this very interesting and important subject by Professor Henderson is clear and candid, fairly representing both the beauty of the system and its danger. In conclusion he says: "The spirit of manual training represents rather an ideal, which in moments of extrame hopefulness we are tempted to believe that we have partially realized, and in moments of discouragement we still hold to be worthy of our effort."

A LOST OPPORTUNITY. Americans returning from Europe all agree in saying that the United States has not done itself honor at the Paris exposition. All the reports are not equally severe upon the American exhibit, but they are alike to the effect that it is most inadequately representative of our natural resources and productions. Some go so far as to say that in its entirety it is inferior to that of the least of the several South American countries. This may be giving the exhibit greater discredit than it deserves. but it leaves no doubt that a serious mistake has been made by our people in not taking advantage of the great opportunity offered by the French exposition to familiarize the people of other nations with the extent and importance of this country's productions. Here, certainly, was the best possible chance for the producers and manufacturers of the United States to thoroughly advertise to the world our resources and our claims to the consideration of foreign buyers, and we have neglected to take advantage of it. A few of the features of the American exhibit are. it is true, unsurpassed. In the electric department every other nation is far behind us, and in two or three other lines we are in the front rank, but this only serves to suggest what the exhibit might be if an adequate interest had been taken in it, and does not excuse us for failing in that interest.

One effect is to humiliate Americans who visit the exposition, but this is an inconsiderable matter compared with the unfortunate sacrifice of the best opportunity ever afforded us to show the world what we have, because no previous international exhibition attracted the attention of foreign people so largely as this has done. Shall we

hood should be carefully devoted to be able to retrieve what we have spiritual growth, to training the intel-lect and will, and to building the basis can expection in 1892? It is not lect and will, and to building the basis on exposition in 1892? It is not for a larger numanity. The trade or vocation in life is but a small part of the total functions of any one life. to this country more than a very small percentage of the millions of Europeans who will have attended the French universal education, not in industry but exposition. Doubtless we may safely count upon a larger number of visitors from abroadent the next exposition than came to that of 1876, and especially will there be a larger representation of the people of South and Central America, but we can not reasonably hope to make up for the loss of opportunity which the French exposition gave us. That mistake is irreparable.

A JUDICIAL CENTENNIAL. The legal fraternity of the country will be interested in the proposal of the New York state bar association to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the institution of the judiciary department of the United States government. The federal supreme court was organized in the city of New York on the first Tuesday of February, 1790, so that the proposed celebration will take place in that month next year. A committee of arrangements is to be appointed to formulate a plan, and it is to be presumed that invitations will be extended to the judiciary and to leading lawyers of all the states to participate in the commemorative exercises.

The supreme court at its first session consisted of a chief justice and five associate justices. The first chief justice was John Jay, of New York, and the five associates were John Rutledge, of South Carolina, William Cushing, of Massachusetts, James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, John Blair, of Virginia, and Robert H. Harrison, of Maryland. The names of some of these jurists, and particularly that of the first chief justice, are eminent in the judicial history of the country. With perhaps the single exception of John Marshall the name of no jurist this country has produced ranks higher than that of John Jay.

The importance of the federal judiciary in our system of government renpers appropriate the commemoration of the organization of the Supreme court as the one hundredth anniversary of that event. Furthermore, such a review of the work of that great tribunal as would be a proper and essential part of such a commemoration would be a source of interest and pride to the American people. The Supreme court of the United States is undeniably the foremost judicial tribunal of the world, and none other can present a century's record of greater wisdom, purity and patriotism. It may not be an easy matter to arrange a celebration that would be especially attractive, except in its intellectual features, since there could appropriately be nothing about it of public pageantry or display, but it is possible to render it highly interesting, and undoubtedly the New York State Bar association can be relied upon to do this. The idea of commemorating the anniversary is a good one and ought to be successfully carried out.

GLADSTONE'S GOLDEN WEDDING The celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone is an event memorable in the history of England's great statesman. It recalls the marriage of William Ewart Gladstone on July 25, 1839, to Miss Catherine Glynn, daughter of Sir Richard Glynn. of Hawarden castle, and that for half a century these two worthy people have passed hand in hand through a most happy and fruitful union. Eight sons and daughters were born to them and some of these have achieved renown and bid fair to pass their father's name in honor to future generations. On the verge of eighty. Gladstone retains his mental vigor and still remains a great leader of his party and the best loved man in all Great Britain. No less endowed with noble qualities is the woman who has been the helper and the counselor of her husband and who has shared with him the triumphs and the disappointments of his long and honorable political career. Mrs. Gladstone is essentially domestic in her character, cherishing her husband, her family and her nome. Withal she has large mental powers as well as spiritual grace. She is strongly intellectual and has proven herself a most

worthy helpmate to her noble husband. To few men is it given to celebrate their golden wedding. To a still fewer number is it granted to pass lifty years of wedlock in cordial sympathy and domestic felicity. Such lives flowing as a tranquil river, faithful to noble purposes and high endeavors sanctify marriage to the high plane which it should hold. While Gladstone will be remembered in history as a powerful factor in statescraft, his immortality will be sweetened with the thought that his married life was as pure and serene as his public career has been manly and upplemished.

A PARTY of fifty American work men from all parts of the country and representing our leading industries, has just set sail to visit the Paris Exposition at the expense of Scripps' league of western newspapers. The trip will include a tour through the French manufacturing centers, as well as a visit to the leading English industrial centers. This is a most worthy enterprise and deserves encouragement. These men can not fail to be impressed with the manufacturing arts of Europey They will return with ideas to enrich our industries and will bring back with them some of the se crets of foreign handiwork and methods for which Europe is famous. Their experience abroad will be watched with keen interest, and there is little doubt but that they will be favorably received and entertained by their fellow workmen. This movement, set on foot by private enterprise, is likely to lead to many more such similar excur sions, where the workmen of the old and new world can meet and compare notes as to their relative advantages.

They Are Hard to Teach.

Chicago Heral4. Neither their overwhelming defeats in the eastern states nor the potency of Jersey lightning is sufficient to discourage the pro-

hibitionists. They have just nominated George La Mont, of the squatie town of Bound Brook, for governor of New Jersey. The prohibitionist is as full of hope as an Iowa drug store is of whisky.

What Alls Sitting Bull. Minneapolis Journal,
Sitting Bull has fully recovered from his siege of pneumonia and now has an attack of more moneyia.

A Difference of Opinion. New York World.
Dubuque, Ia., is complaining of the Mormon fly. The country at large grumbles because the Mormon doesn't fly. A Military Marriage.

The latest fad in Virginia is to be married on horseback. A cavalry charge, to be followed by infantry, so to speak.

A Feathered Star. An educated rooster is to star with Kate Claxton during the coming dramatic season Of course its ambition is to elevate the stage.

Ungallant and Unbrotherly. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The New Jersey woman who has been con victed on the charge of being a common scold may be properly described as the New York Evening Post of her locality. The Two B's in Paris.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
Between her exposition and her coming election Paris is enjoying a great deal of excitement, while the two B's, Boulanger and Buffalo Bill, are working the people for all

A Practical Politician. Kansas City Journal. Political affliations which may be accommodated to circumstances come handy. A young man who obtained a clerkship in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury under the Cleveland administration, because of his strong democratic endorsement, has just been appointed chief clerk, because of an even stronger republican endorsoment, He is a practical politician.

A Blooded Bilk.

Chicago Times. Ex-King Milan of Servia is in Paris with the rest of mankind at present, and is negotiating for the purchase of the Duc de Morny's home on the Champs Elysees. For a king who is out of employment he lives very high, his annual expenses amounting to something like \$190,000. It is explained, however, that he doesn't pay his annual expenses, and that he ranks among the first of aristocratic dead-beats.

POINTERS ON STATE POLITICS.

The latest accessions to the ranks of candidates for governor, according to the Fremont Tribune, are Captain G. M. Humphrey, of Pawnee, and General A. H. Connor, of Kearney. It is anticipated that in a year from now the ranks will be full.

"The contest for the republican nomination next year for governor of Nebraska will possess no more interesting features than the strife that will be waged for the attorney generalship," says the Hastings Nebraskan "Governor Thayer is out of the field for another term and General Leese will not be a candidate for re-election. The way is therefore open for a host of aspirants. Four gentlemen have been named who are expected to enter the race for attorney general -J. M. Stewart, former deputy; George Hastings, Lou Irvine, of Kearney, and D. F. Osgood, of Tecumseh."

The Sutton Advertiser seconds the nomina tion of General Conner for governor, and says he "would make a better governor than several of the men who have been more often mentioned for that position. Bring nim out and let him run.

The democratic David City Press is evidently disgusted with its party in Nebraska, and exclaims: "As the only thing which the democratic party has, so far, ever accomplished in this state was to furnish an excuse for the worst element in the republican party to perpetuate themselves in power, by keeping alive the hates of the past, we are not certain but the party itself could go into in cuous ductitude for about seven years. By that time the mortgage-ridden farmers of the west will have their prejudices pretty well blistered out of them, and might be willing to listen to a little democratic common sense.'

Says the Fairbury Gazette: "Two or three State papers which are run in the interest of politicians who are figuring on being the next governor, are fearfully wor ried lest Governor Thayer should be in the way, and they proceed to announce him candidate and then attack him with all the energy with which their diminutive souls are capable. Governor Thayer probably never thought of being a candidate again, but if the people ask him to serve a third term he doubtless will. He is making a good record as an executive and the people, who like fair play, will resent this mud-slinging Our advice to these fellows is that unless they wish to see the governor again nom inated by acclamation they had best change their course." No efforts are being spared by politica

tricksters and those who have some political axes to grind or debts to pay, to enduce the Farmer's Alliance to enter the politica arena in some form or another, says the Custer Leader. Every allurement is being held out to the organization, and prejudice is appealed to, to further the ends of the schem ers, to entrap the alliance into some political movement which these very crafty conspirators know full well will endanger the perpe tuity of the alliance and render it of no benefit to any one. As we said weeks ago, the alliance has a grand mission to perform; but it is not in the political field as an organization, and if it fails in its mis sion, we predict that it will go to pieces upor political breakers. Let every member vote and act as he pleases as a political factor, and let all who have the accomplishment of the true ends of the alliance at heart work to keep down any tendency to be inveigied by scheming politicians or *disgruntled news papers into any concerted political move ment. Politics never mixed well with any thing else, and any attempt to mingle the conflicting political interests of various parties and their innumerable factions with the principles ex pounded by the farmer's alliance, must prove disastrous to the Alliance. We have every confidence in the good judgment and intelligence of the Alliance, as a whole, and feel sure that if reason and good common sense are in the majority, and we believe they are, that no scheme, no matter how artfully planned, will succeed with tampering with the Alliance as an organization.

The Broken Bow Republican says the use of Senator Jewett's name in connection with the candidacy for state regent is withou that gentleman's authority, and that h would not accept a nomination as regent if it were tendered him.

Questions and Answers. ONAWA, Ia . July 22.—To the Editor of the Sunday issue if Dakota has been admitted into the union as a state, and oblige a sub-Ans.-Yes.

To the Editor of the BEE: Will you please state in Sunday's Brz what is meant in re-porting coffee market 40/e45 "points" down. What constitutes a point! Ans.—A "point" in coffee is 1-100 of 1 cent per pound, or 1 cent per hundred pounds. In your example the decline represents 1-20 of a cent. BUZZINGS.

"There it a local scramble for the collectorship of the port of Omaha, which is now held down by Mr. Jordon whose incumbency has in every way been satisfactory, and l understand that there are many prominent republicans who would be glad to see him retain the office; at any rate, for a couple of years longer. I am told that J. N. Phillips, who, by the way, is said to be Senator Manderson's preferred candidate for the collect orship, does not agree with the views of the aforesaid republicans, and denounces their position as one of political sentimentality, and not in accordance with republican principles.

"The father-in-law of a prominent Nobraska politician who is also being strongly urged for the position feels that Mr. Jordan should retire upon his laurels and permit the office to be developed to a paying basis by some one who is less a democrat, and who may have something in common with the administration.

"I can not find, however, that the Nebraska delegation have as yet agreed upon any candidate for the office, and, as Senator Manderson and Congressman Dorsey are off on junketing trips, which will consume the remainder of the sum mer, Mr. Jordan seems to be secure until the opening of congress."

Dead men's shoes. What becomes of them? This is what becomes of some of them.

Two ragged, saucy bootblacks came out of the coroner's office the other day, each the proud possessor of a respectable pair of shoes which were a world too wide and long for them. "Say, Swipes," said one, "I'll trade shines

wid ye." "Pil go ye," was the reply. So Swipes shined Reddy's new shoes, and Reddy returned the compliment to Swipes. "Where did you get your shoes, boys!"

they were asked. "Oh, de cor'ner he gives 'em to us," said Reddy.

"Yes, dev comes off de stiffs in de morgue," piped Swipes.

"Well are you not afraid to wear dead men's shoes, they might carry some disease; and then they might haunt you.'

"Oh rats," said Swipes, "dat don't cut no figger wid me an' Reddy. Say, I'd wear a dead woman's bustle if I had to, but I don't have to. Dey ain't no spook shoes can bluff me, I'm tough. Say, ain't dey dandies!" and he gazed admiringly at his shining pedal extremities.

"Yes," said the coroner, "we give away the shoes that come here with corpses. Some times we get four or five pairs among the effects of strangers who die in the city, and some very good shoes too. They are never claimed and we give them to the boys who need them."

"Don't the boys sometimes sell the shoes you give them, and go back to their old loves?" he was asked. "No, hardly ever; we know the boys, and

they are pretty square, and when they ask for shoes they generally use them. "But it would astonish you," continued the coroner, "to see some of the people who ask

us for shoes. Regular dudes, you know. They come in and say they have a poor fellow out of a job up at their house who needs a pair of shoes hadly. Then they pick out the best looking pair in sight, thank us profusely in the name of their friend out of a job, and go. "When I meet them on the street the next

day they don't seem to notice me, because they have the very shoes on themselves. I have several customers of that kind. Oh there's lots of great people in this town."

A little knot of bright looking men were standing under the Paxton house porch chatting idly as they smoked. One of them was a traveling man, and spoke of a certain Omaha merchant, who invariably endeav ored to gain some advantage that was not strictly upright in his business deals.

"I have to keep awake when selling to him." he said, "and its not the pleasantest thing in the world to feel that your customer is not on the square exactly."

"That surprises me," said another, "for I have always understood that Mr. Blank was a pillar of the church and a very devout

"He is," replied the drummer, with a chuckle, "he's a daisy in the church, but bless you, that's part of his regular business I respect a truly religious man, one who is thoroughly sincere in his convictions. But the man who goes to church merely for certain mercenary advantages, and sings and prays loud and long-and this kind of church goer is always loud and long-is meaner than a yellow dog."

"I know a merchant in this town," re marked a quiet young man, "who worked one church of a certain denomination in this town, and went at it in a business way. Al ways had a benevolent smile for everyone in church, patted the little boys on the head kissed the little girls; had a tender, linger ing, fatherly hand shake for the good looking young ladies, and all that sort of thing, you know, and got to be a deacon and a digni tary in the church."

"Rushed the collection plate, I'll bet," ventured a sporty young fellow.

"Yes, and was superintendent in the Sunday school. After he had worked the church pretty thoroughly and made lots of friends who always traded with 'Brother Saintly.' he switched off to a church in another part of the city. I tell you that man had a 'system' and knew how to work it. What do you think of a man who would do that, any-

I think he's a dead sport, said the sporty young man, with a laugh, "and has his health with him. There's lots of old roosters in this town who sell their goods in church."

"But merchants are not the only ones who work the congregational racket," said a good looking traveling man. "I've lived a good many years in Omaha, and could name fifty professional men who have, for years, worked the churches, clubs and secret societies in order to increase their circle of ac quaintances and fatten their pocketbook." "Yes, and some of them are pretty shady,

rounders on the quiet." "They apply for admission to the club, and are generally elected because of the absence of some member who is onto them. This gives them the reputation of well-to-do re-

too," remarked the sport, "regular old

spectability, and that's what they need." "Politicians are not averse to using these mediums to success. They join two or three secret organizations and use the iufluence thus acquired to bolster up their reputa tions, elect them, and protect them when they commit irregularities in office. Of course the societies have their own way of punishing their delinquent members, but

they, by some means or other, are able to

dissuade the officers of the law from bringing

the culprit before the courts. It's a great

thing to have inflooence." "I could make a trip around town almost any evening and visit the saloons and disreputable places, and show you a good many men, professional and otherwise, who are church members, and belong to as many secret societies as they can get into. The congregation only know them in church, and respect them as good christians, and the respectable element of the societies they be-

long to don't get on to them." "It just makes my hair stand on end to hear one of those fellows say 'amen,' " said the sport, "louder than any one else in church, you know, and the depth of pathos in their voices when they officiate at a prayer meet-

ing is simply heartrending. Oh,it makes me

"I'm afraid of those fellows who pray and exhort in that loud, complacent, semiprofessional way,' continued the philosophic sport, "and endeavor to have as little to do with them as possible. I never was much 'stuck' on a hypocrite anyway. But, he concluded with a sigh, there's an awful lot of them in Omaha."

"Whisky Jack" brought his recently reformed son into Drexel & Maul's store yesterday morning and introduced him to Mr. Maul. "Mr. Maul," said Jack, "me bye sez to me, sez he, 'don't drink any more whisky, dad. I hate whisky like snakes, and if yez drink any more I'll run away again,' and I got down on me knees an' shwore be the howly Saint Patrick I wudn't drink another drap."

"I'm glad to hear it," replied Mr. Maul, 'and I hope you'll stick to it." "Imlade that an' I will, nha-ha," said Jack, "an' dear Mr. Maul, wud ye be kind enough

to write me out a sup of a ricommindation for the bye to git a job." Mr. Maul was particularly busy at the time and did not like the interruption, but Jack was so persistent that he finally sat down and wrote the following on a slip of

paper: "L. M. Rheem, Esq.: This will introduce a reformed drunkard and his reformed son. Do what you can for them." Jack bestowed many benisons on the head

of Mr. Maul with all the richness and thickness of his native tongue, and left in a happy frame of mind for Mr. Rheem's office. Jack cannot read, neither can his son, but confident that a recommendation, coming

from Mr. Maul, would be omnipotent he presented it with a flourish. Mr. Reem read the note, and bubbled over with laughter.

"What's the trouble," asked Jack, "what are yez laffin' at ye divil?" Mr. Rheem read the note to Jack and Jack

boiled over with fury. "Well, the spalpeen an' I t'ought he was doin' us justice. Begorry an' I'il hev the law on him for libel," said Jack, as he

bounced out of the office throwing terrified messenger boys to the right and left." Accompanied by "one of the finest," Jack repaired to Mr. Maul's office and demanded

his immediate arrest. When he was informed that Mr. Maul had not committed an offense which would warrant his incarceration in a dank dungeon, he was much disgusted.

"Bedad," said he, "an' I was towld that it was a penitentiary offense to libel a gintleman. But a poor man can't get justice in this town."

COUNTRY BREEZES.

A Newspaper Motto. Oak Leaf. "Semper unum dollari et halfeo per annum in advancebus."

They're a Nice Match. Uncle bill Burgess, A Boy of seventy years is sparking my ant hwo is about the same age we all think they would make A nice

match. Bound to Get Even. Valparaiso Tribune.

B. W. Riddle, of Ceresco, is a man that has played the stinker with the Tribune and left us in the hole for several year's subscrip! tion by removing his residence. Never mind Ben we'll catch you yet.

A Seven-Up Judge.

Genera Record Attorneys Donisthrope and Carson had a legal setto before Judge Conant, in which the former drew a full hand, but the latter drew a jack. Donisthrope kicked because it came from the bottom of the deck. The judge sided with John, however, but ordered a new deal. So the case will have to be begun all over again.

Cause For Rejoicing.

Arlington Democrat.

Miss Sophie Hashoff is enjoying a vacation from her duties at the cases of this shop, and is visiting friends at Scribner. Miss Sophie is greatly missing from the office, it being particularly noticeable by the complete absence of a certain young druggist's

> The Meanest May Yet. Davenport Lancet.

visits here.

A friend of one of our subscribers recently asked him to remail his Lancet to him, as he did not care to subscribe himself. Such stinginess is alarming. We wonder if the poor little-souled thing would have been willing to pay the postage.

A Public Benefactor.

Humphrey Democrat, Herman Tieskoetter, our portly hotel man of the Commercial, is making improvements to the hotel that are worthy of mention. This week he repapered the waiting-room, and is now putting in a new marble-top washstand.

The Summer Idyl.

Lay me down gently, lay me to rest, In a barn loft or hay mow with care, I'm as full as a goat," and you know the

Because I drank too much lager beer. No Straddie About This.

Newport Advocate. The Advocate has been accused of straddling the fence on every question before the

people. The poor suffering specimen of nental deflection who made the charge knows better, if he has discernment enough to discriminate at all. But the power of penetration of this much-laughed at and egotistic dunce has gone glimmering with his manhood-down with the blighting flarry of premature decay into the awfulness of its effects-so if he can't, how can he!

Walter S. Peaslee in Buston Globe. am so tired and worn, With weary waiting sore For my bright barks that once were borne saw them veer and turn about And one by one depart,

And gladly watched them sail without The harbor of my heart. For were they not to bring me back The things of richest worth, The peace and joy which now I lack, The rarest gems of earth! I did not think that I should wait Through long and weary years And wonder why they were so In grief that macks at tears.

Of all those barks that sailed away, A few have anchored late, But more in wreckage lie to-day Upon the rocks of fate.

Yet some—I know not where they are, Or what their chance may be, If drifting near or drifting far In fair or treach'rous sea. But they, perhaps, will seek at last

And I shall hold their treasures fast, No more of joy bereft. For these bright barks that once were borne The trackless waters o'er, I am so tired and so worn With weary waiting sore.

Postage on Sample Packages. To the Editor of THE BEE: Please say in your query column next Sanday what the government postage is on sample pack ages of grain per ounce, and oblige W. H. Ans.-Samples of grain will be carried as fourth-class matter, one cent per ounce, if unsealed, or put in transparent envelopes, that contents may be determined without